

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY CHARLES GORDON GREENE.

VOLUME VII. NO. 107.

POETRY.

From the New York Knickerbocker.

THE MANIAC WIDOW.

A FACT.

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Where sleep the dead in peace:
The river's slumbering waves were still
That bathed its shaded base,—
And all was wrapt in deepest gloom,
Save where a white form glimmered by the tomb.

The tomb—aye, it was one where lay

The body of her love:

Fall oft in sorrow would she stray

As the moon shone above,

To vent her anguish o'er the place
Which wrapt her riles in the earth's embrace.

We followed her—with faltering tread,

And agony of death;

She sought the chambers of the dead;

And sometimes would she start;

And oft she looked with frantic gaze,

Where strove the evening moon with wreaths of haze

And then she gazed upon the ground;

And clasped her hands, and gave

A groan, whose deep, sepulchral sound

Was fitted for the grave;

And thus she slowly bent her way,

To where her husband's sacred ashes lay.

And still we followed her slow,

Till near the turf she drew:

Then she shrieked: "Be this the proof!

Of my true love?"—and drew

Her wasted form upon the clod,

And called upon him in his dark abode:

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A knife's keen blade, and swiftly fled away.

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Inordinate vanity rebuked.—Godfrey Kneller, one of the vainest men that ever lived, was sitting, says Spence, one day with Pope, when his nephew, a Gui-a-trineer, came in, to whom Kneller said:—"You've thale honor of seeing two of the greatest men in the world." "I do not know," says the other, "how great you may be, but I do not like your looks. I have often bought a man much better than both of you together, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas."

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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834.

MAINE ELECTION.

Last Evening's Mail furnished a few additional returns, which we subjoin. The remaining towns to be heard from will materially increase Mr Dunlap's majority. The Bangor Whig (poor authority), states that Mr Jarvis, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Washington County, is defeated.

Counties.	Dunlap.	Sprague.	Scat.
York, complete,	4795	3650	6
Cumberland, do	6042	5551	
Kennebec, do	3681	5857	162
Lincoln, 27 towns,	3170	4383	233
Oxford, 20 do	2430	1631	76
Somerset, 18 do	1755	2063	18
Walde, 20 do	2715	1208	14
Penobscot, 35 do	4020	2945	18
Hancock, 19 do	1301	1399	
Washington, 8 do	475	720	9
Total,	30,384	29,407	586

The Old Story.—The Atlas says "if they (meaning the democrats) continue to triumph as they have in Maine, the country before a twelve-month will be thoroughly WING," (Federal.) This is the old tone assumed by the Federal papers in 1832, upon the same subject. Here the Hallowell Advertiser of September 14, 1832, as per edited, we believe, by Mr Sprague's partner:—

The result of the election is a glorious and triumphant indication that victory will crown our efforts in November next, if we do our duty, and the ten electoral votes of Maine will be given for Henry Clay. Look at Kennebec—2200 majority for Governor, nearly double that of 1831!—Look at the clear majority of 500 in Lincoln, where last year there was a tie. * * * Look at the National Republican gain in Somerset, in Cumberland, in Oxford, in Penobscot, and in almost every part of the State! There is every thing to cheer the friends of Clay, Liberty, and the Constitution, and to animate them to one more effort. When the naked question comes up between Clay and Jackson, thousands will shrink from openly bowing the knee to corruption and despotism.—We say then, "once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!" and our state will stand redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled!'

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 17, 1832.

In 190 towns, the National Republican gain is 2721—in 264 towns Smith's majority is only 900, which same towns last year gave the Jackson ticket a majority of more than 4000! We wait for full returns. It is manifest that the Jackson press consider their cause to have substantially gained a defeat.

From the Kennebec Journal, copied into the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 18, 1832.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF MAINE WILL BE GIVEN TO HENRY CLAY AND JOHN SERGEANT—Kennebec will give that ticket 2500 majority—perhaps 3000. Our friends abroad may count this state as against Jackson.

From the New York American, Sept. 17, 1832.

Smith, the Jackson candidate is 434 votes ahead of the National Republican candidate in the towns yet heard from, and 661 scattering votes have already been returned; it is therefore very doubtful whether there has been any choice. What a vast falling off this election shows in the Jackson strength! The Nationals ARE SURE of a triumphant November, if they will but use ordinary exertion.

From the Kennebec Journal, copied into the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 18.

We know enough to proclaim a gain—a great gain—triumpf of principles over party—the advance of the good cause—the dawning of the better day, which will break in upon us in November next with dazzling splendor! The current of Jacksonism, which has been setting against us for the past three years and overwhelming all opposition, has been turned! We have broken in upon the ranks of our adversaries, and will rout them in November. Maine can no longer be called a Jackson State.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 21, 1832.

The glorious political reform which the people are to effect in the United States during the present autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, which are sufficient to decide the election; these returns embrace 241 towns, in which the votes stand for Goodenow, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 26,150, for Smith (Jackson) 27,899, scattering 865—as in state it requires a majority of the whole number of votes cast to elect. Of the votes just enumerated 27,427 are necessary for a choice. Thus far therefore, Smith has a majority only of 472. His majority in the same towns last year was 4531.

Finale—from the National Intelligencer Sept. 26, 1832.

Maine.—Earlier than we had expected, we have received pretty full returns of the late election for Governor of the State of Maine. Twenty-five towns and plantations remain to be heard from, but their vote will very little vary the general result, which is as follows:—Mr Goodenow (National Republican) 27,229 Mr. Smith (Jackson) 30,373, scattering 854—being a gain for the National Republican ticket since last year of 3373 votes, and leaving for Mr Smith a majority of only 1194.

Not "Half Right."—The Atlas says that Lincoln County was a thorough going Tory (Democratic) District last year, and has now given a majority of 1000 votes for the Whig (Federal) ticket. The majority against Dunlap, the Democratic candidate in Lincoln county last year was 923—this year it is 1192—Federal gain this year 269, instead of "ONE THOUSAND."

The Editor of the Atlas makes up such "distressing" faces because we exult a little at the result of the Maine Election, that we are determined to be as mute as a stone upon the subject hereafter, merely to save him from the cramp. Remember those Vs, Major—one on Smith and the other on Dunlap.

Mr Norcross was completely successful yesterday in his experiment; he descend beneath the water, clothed in his India Rubber suit, and remained for some time promenading among the fish with all the nonchalance of a Washington street beau; how long he continued with the inhabitants of the deep we are unable to say, as we did not remain long enough to ascertain.

A man named William Wilkins, supposed to be insane, committed suicide on board a sloop at Saybrook on Sunday last. He stated he was from Oyster Bay, L. I., and was about 30 years of age.

Little two-penny, down at Newburyport, shouldn't undertake to criticise. What does he know about war?

Mr Durant's ascension stands postponed to the first fair day.

Nineteen deaths by Cholera were reported by the N. York Board of Health on Thursday.

The Tennessee Convention adjourned sine die on the 30th of last month.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Daily Advertiser.—The Editor of the Advertiser, under the head of "Promises," descants upon what he represents to be a contradiction or inconsistency between General Jackson's promises and his practices. Because the President was formerly in favor of such alterations in the Constitution, as should limit the presidential office, in any one individual, to four years, and also prohibit the appointment of any member of Congress to office,—the Advertiser contends, that the not carrying these principles into practice, although no alteration in the Constitution has been effected, is the violation of a promise, and "decidedly immoral."

If the editor is perfectly sincere in giving distinctly and fairly, as he supposes, the reasons and motives of the President for desiring these constitutional alterations, and is honest in the deductions which he effects to make, we certainly have not so high an opinion of his discrimination and his logical acumen, as we formerly entertained. He says, that the President's reason for wishing to limit the individual to one term of the presidency was, "because, in his view, the effect of the privilege of a second election, both to the officer and the country, is pernicious." Well, supposing this reason to be fairly stated; what possible effect could his declining a second election have upon this "privilege?" The privilege is what was objected to, not the actual serving a second term; and this privilege would remain precisely the same, and its effects also might be precisely the same, whether he consented to a second election or not. The "pernicious effect" of this privilege must be confined to the first term;—it could not affect the second;—and therefore, so long as this privilege remained unrestricted, a determination, made near the expiration of the first term, to be a candidate for the second, and afterwards actually sustaining the office a second time, could have no "pernicious effect," resulting from the causes which are supposed to exist in the privilege itself. The supposed evils connected with this privilege are, that a president might, during his first term, avail himself of the advantages of his high station, corruptly, or improperly to secure the influence of powerful men, or might pursue popular measures which he believed to be wrong, for the sole purpose of obtaining a second election; whereas, if a second election were rendered impossible by law, no such temptation to any corrupt official conduct could exist. While, however, this privilege is permitted, and remains unrestricted, the consent or the refusal to be a candidate for the second term cannot alter the case in the least. It necessarily follows, that such a consent involves no inconsistency in General Jackson, nor has it the most remote resemblance to the violation of a promise.

"By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the U. S. forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect.

Let us suppose that some one of the editor's wealthy manufacturing friends should desire to procure by law a prohibition against the importation of any woolen cloths, contending that the present "privilege" of importing them is injurious to him and his manufacturing associates, and "pernicious to the country!" and that he should exert all his power and influence to procure the passage of such a law. Suppose, however, that such a law should not pass, and the "privilege" remaining unrestricted, this gentleman, conforming to the course of the other importing merchants, should continue to import woolen cloths. Now, ——I am anxious to know if this was the "immoral violation of a promise," or that it involved any inconsistency, or was in the least degree dishonorable? Certainly not. He does not obtain the desired advantage from a prohibitory law, either for himself or the country at large, and he avails himself of the "privilege" which others possess, of benefitting himself in another way,—a way which is sanctioned by law, and which is not, in itself, immoral or dishonorable.

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Harpers' Classical Family Library, No. 13. The Tragedies of Eschylus, translated by the Rev. R. Potter, M. A. vol. 1. New York : 1834.

This volume contains the following tragedies:—Prometheus Chained—The Supplicants—The Seven Chiefs against Thebes—Agamemnon—The Chephorae—The Furies, and the Persians. It embraces, also, an Essay on the Grecian Drama, together with a Memoir of Eschylus, of about 70 pages.

We can recommend the volume, not only to the scholar, but to the general reader, for two reasons—the beauty and force of the language, and the progress of the drama. It is well to know how meagre the drama was once, and to what perfection it is brought now. To compare Eschylus with Shakespeare, is to compare Thomas, the rhymier, with Lord Byron: and though both of the ancients have their merits, yet we see, by comparison, the march of improvement. It is well to know these things—and to know that the English language, if it cannot give you all the beauties of the Greek, can bring home all its sentiment and charm to the business and bosom—and equal, if not exceed it, in force and expression, and certainly excel it in dramatic effect.

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Live in our land's language:—though this book is well enough in its way as a pioneer of the dead language. It gives you, however, but the gleanings of Adams' Grammar, which, excepting Gould's, is altogether the best work on the subject. We like the Roman character, but it is time we had done with the thousand and one grammars of its language. It is not often we have occasion to find fault with a book; but we candidly think there are too many of this kind; and we feel it a duty to warn the public against an increase of their publication. Credite et multiplicamini (as the learned say) was never meant to apply to Latin grammars, and we put our veto on the measure.

Desperate Engagement between the U. States Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.—Under this head the Arkansas Gazette of the 19th ult. publishes the following intelligence:—

"By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the U. S. forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect.

In Orono, a very heavy vote was thrown, and although we cast more than one hundred votes more than last year, the opposition beat us about 300. In this, neither side was disappointed. Every expedient was put in practice by them, that men, reckless and desperate could devise, and hereafter we may go into detail upon the subject.

In Orono, a tremendous effort was made to revolutionize the politics of the town. But it was in vain.—The Democrats stood their ground firmly, and nobly they conquered.

It is deserving notice, that Col. Parks, both in this city and Orono, received a higher vote than our candidate for Governor—while Mr Kent ran lower than Mr Sprague. What will the Memorialists say to this?

Missouri.—The Missouri Republican states that 25 members of the newly elected house of Representatives will vote against the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and consequently that they are lost. The whole house consists of only 72 members. The same paper admits that the Jackson men have a majority in the Legislature. The Whigs must make up their minds therefore, to have Mr Linn, or some other Jackson man, continue in the U. S. Senate. They, however, lose nothing by the operation, and the Jackson men gain nothing.

Snake Fight.—The wife and daughter of Mr John Lamphier in Chatauque county, witnessed, a few days since, a singular encounter between two large striped snakes. They were attracted to the scene of conflict by a strange noise, similar to the screechings of fowls when attacked by a hawk, which in reality proceeded from a large frog in the act of being swallowed by two snakes, each contending snakefully for the sole possession of the poor frog, which was drawn into the throat of each snake, about equally, from the hind legs as far as the neck; when either by accident or management, his upper jaw was thrown back over the eyes of one snake, and the other jaw over the face of the other, so that they were completely blinded. In this situation, intent on engorging the frog, moaning piteously, they lash each other and the ground with their bodies, which sometimes becoming intertwined their full length, they would raise them in the air perpendicularly, and bring them down again on either side, smiting the earth with a serpent's malice. Thus, unconscious of evidence to their strife, they were arrested by the usual household weapons of offence and defence, shovel and tongs, in the hands of Mrs L. and daughter, with which they killed the snakes and gave liberty to the frog. The ladies aver that one snake in his wrath, exchanged his stripes for spots; and instead of the common striped snake, became in appearance, the spotted house adder.

A Snake Story—but true.—On board the ship William Byrnes, which arrived here a few days ago, from Mazatlan, in the Gulf of California, amongst the dye wood which was taken at that place, a snake of the boa constrictor species, seized with a desire to emigrate, contrived to find his way on board, and ensconced himself snugly in the state room of the mate, whose companion he determined to be, although every effort was made to capture him, without avail, during the passage. In discharging a part of the cargo, on Monday, the skin of his snakeship was found, having changed it for another coat. A search was then made for him, when he was at last discovered in the cabin, and, by throwing a cloth over him, he was secured and put in a bottle, where a stopper was placed upon his tail. The snake is about three and a half feet long, the thickness of a man's finger, and gradually tapers off to a point the size of an ordinary darning needle. For a day he may be seen at this office, confined in a glass bottle alive, and perfectly in spirits, though darting forth his tongue with all the venom of a disappointed politician. His eye has been the admiration of all who have seen him.—N. Y. Star.

Arrests for Mail Depredations.—We learn, says the Washington Globe of yesterday morning, that the Postmaster and his Assistant, of Wythe C. H., Virginia, have been arrested by a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried, at that place, on the 17th inst. The Post Office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed Postmaster.

The report on the Post Office affairs in the Senate came out before we came into the field, and was too cumbersome for a brevity of politics such as circumstances have called for from us—but we certainly

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Individuals purchasing Trusses of the subscriber, which fail in answering the desired purpose, are respectfully invited to call and exchange them for those that will, and for which there will be no extra charge.

Surgeon's Instruments, and Trusses repaired at the Manufactory.

* * * Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards, can be attended by Mrs. BEATH, at her residence, 585 Washington st.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER

DR. WARNER'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE POWDERS, OR FAMILY BITTERS—yielding its strength to Wine or water.—Its security against counterfeits, the label will be signed by the wholesale agent, PARKER BARNES. Likewise the steel plate will be observed, as there is a spurious article, which has been offered to the public.

In the spring of the year, every one is troubled more or less with a propensity to sleep, and by the use of this corrective it can cure him entirely. For purifying and eradicating all kinds of disorders from the blood, even if they appear externally in the face, or any part of the body, they will be better and more efficacious than any external application. I say I seldom knew it to fail proving efficacious. The patient will find it operates more in the blood than any other preparation they ever tried; it is far better than salts, sulphur, cream tartar, or any other preparation of this kind, for when the blood is once purified with this corrective, it remains in an even temperature through the summer months. For a foul stomach, jaundice, general debility, weakness of limbs, want of appetite, bilious and liver complaints, headache, stupor, &c.

For the catarrh, which is generally occasioned by the impure state of the blood, there is nothing extant that has proved so efficacious as this purifying corrective. For all the above complaints it is seldom known to fail in proving an effectual remedy.

It is really worth the public attention, as every one is aware of the unpleasant, dull, heavy feeling, which the spring of the year produces; and by the use of this corrective, it can be obviated easily. Every one who makes use of the above preparation, will be astonished at the mild and gentle effect it has on the blood.

ELIAS PIKE.

This is to certify, that I have been troubled in the spring and summer seasons, with a dull and stupid feeling, which very much troubled me while about my business, and by taking some of Warner's Purifying Powders, I have found it a perfect remedy, and cordially recommend it to others who may similarly affected.

Boston, April 16th, 1832.

Joseph Moore, of Boston, certifies that he has taken Warner's Family Corrective, or Purifying Powder for purifying the blood, and curing of jaundice, and likewise removing the pro remedy, and cordially recommend it to others who may similarly affected.

ELIAS PIKE.

I hereby certify, that I have taken Warner's Vegetable Purifying Powders for the cure of the jaundice, inflammation of the blood, and removing the propensity for sleep which I am always troubled with in the spring of the year. From the benefit which I have received for the above complaints, I cordially recommend it to all that may be similarly affected.

JOHN B. FINN.

The undersigned is on hand and constantly making, Plate and Cylinder Electrical Machines, of various sizes and prices, from \$10 to \$200, including medical apparatus. Also, Galvanic Batteries or single Trough constructed after the plan of Professor Hare (the one most approved) where the two surfaces of the zinc plates are exposed to the acid in copper vessels. He has just completed a super Plate Electrical Machine, nearly 3 feet diameter; and a large Galvanic Battery, of 300 surfaces of zinc, worthy the attention of those who purchase for public institutions or private use. The whole of which he warrants made of the best materials, and finished equal to any imported.

Gentlemen Teachers, and those connected with seminaries, are respectfully invited to call at his room and view his apparatus before purchasing. Directions respecting lightning conductors can also be obtained.

WM KING.

THE ELECTRICAL MACHINES AND GALVANIC APPARATUS manufactured at No 54 Cornhill, Boston.

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THE GIFTED LADY.—MRS. MOTT, Female Physician, would inform you that she has located herself at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champhoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction, for Females, and will be daily operation—to those who are acquainted with the invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those however, not one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physic.

To be had, as above, Josephine Dentrifrice, for whitening the teeth. The Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums, Corn Liquid, with directions; Wort Oilment; Lip Salve; Children's Liquid and Salve; Tooth-Ache Drops; Tic Dolourous Embrocation; Head-Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders, and Stomachic Bitters.

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

This is to certify, that on the above described certificate, Safes, which I purchased of the Messrs. S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, are now in my office in this town, when the office was burned the 2d of November last—the building was of two stories, wooden, and large. The Safe, weighing 700 lbs, fell from the second story into the cellar, and was exposed to an intense heat for nearly three hours. It was for a long time literally red hot. It contained all the account books, notes, and court papers, that were in my office; and no paper was in the least degree, or rendered illegible.

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

The above Chests, and Boxes of the papers which were in it at the time of the fire, are now in Agents' store, corner of Essex and Washington streets, and any Agent or corporation who are about purchasing Iron Safes for the protection of their books and papers, will find it to their advantage to call and examine them, as they will be perfectly satisfied that Gorham's Double Safes are what they are represented to be.—FIRE PROOF Safes, will be still further satisfied that none other.

Gaylor's Double Safes stand a severe fire.

These Safes are a Patent article, and can only be legally purchased in this city of S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, who is their authorized Agents.

June 21.

SCHOOLSTREET NECK-STOCK AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY.—T. H. FOSTER, SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SOUTHERN, having recommended his business, and soliciting the patronage of his former customers, friends, and the public generally.

J. CLARKE, Plumber and Engineer, No. 3 Court square, Boston.

Water Closets, Baths, hydraulic and suction Pumps, beer and cider pumps, and lead work of every description executed in the best manner, and on reasonable terms, at short notice. Orders from the country strictly attended to.

Tu & Thru—ap 10

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